



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/209,982	12/09/1998	MICHAEL KAPLINSKY	08305/050001	6236

7590 08/14/2003

Micron Technology, Inc.
c/o Tom D'Amico
Dickstein, Shapiro, Moran & Oshinsky
2101 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037-1526

EXAMINER

VILLECCO, JOHN M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2612

DATE MAILED: 08/14/2003

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/209,982

Applicant(s)

KAPLINSKY, MICHAEL

Examiner

John M. Villecco

Art Unit

2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on 13 June 2003 is: a) ☒ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION II

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed June 13, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

2. Regarding independent claims 1, 6, and 13 applicant has rolled in the limitation of determining a weighted error measure for at least one of the other the reference colors.

Applicant argues on page 8 that Kim does not teach or suggest "obtaining reference outputs from an image sensor using a color image array, said reference outputs being indicative of outputs for a plurality of known reference colors, said plurality including at least three primary colors, and at least two other non-primary colors". However, it is clear from the specification of Kim that the system obtains reference colorimetric data measured from the test pattern (10) (col. 13, lines 41-64). Additionally, applicant argues on page 8 that Kim fails to teach or suggest "determining an error measure for some of said plurality of known reference colors between said reference outputs and what would be expected for each of said reference outputs". However, it is again clear from the specification of Kim that an error measure between the input scanning data and what is to be expected is minimized. Since an error between the two input data is minimized, an error would inherently have to be calculated. (See Figure 9, and col. 19, lines 1-12).

Furthermore, applicant argues on page 9, that Kim fails to teach or suggest "obtaining a color correction matrix to minimize said error measure or weighted error measure for each of said plurality of reference colors". However, Kim teaches that a color correction coefficient matrix is generated which reduces the error between the scanned data and the reference data (col. 13, lines

Art Unit: 2612

52-54). Finally, applicant argues that Kim fails to teach or suggest "using said color correction matrix to simultaneously optimize color correction for each of said plurality of reference colors to obtain a color-corrected image". However, Kim teaches that the color correction coefficient matrix is supplied to the color correction processing unit (51) and uses it to correct the color (col. 13, lines 56-65).

As mentioned in the rejection mailed out on March 13, 2003, it was noted by the examiner that Kim fails to teach generating a weighted error measure for other reference colors. This is why Yamaguchi was used in the rejection. Yamaguchi teaches that it is well known in the art to perform color correction while giving certain colors more weight than others. By choosing certain colors to be weighted more than others, the system is placing more emphasis on specific colors. By placing more emphasis on certain colors such as flesh tones, the colors which are important and to which the eyes are more sensitive will be emphasized, thus producing a higher quality image. When used in combination with Kim, it would have been obvious to weigh certain colors, such as flesh tone (as disclosed in both Kim and Yamaguchi) so that colors which require more enhancing are provided with the proper amount of weighting. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to emphasize specific colors so that color which are important to an image are given more weight, thereby forming a better image. A translation of the Yamaguchi reference has been provided.

The same arguments can be applied to both independent claims 6 and 13.

3. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so

Art Unit: 2612

long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

4. For the reasons stated above the rejection from the previous action will be repeated below.

Drawings

5. The proposed drawing correction and/or the proposed substitute sheets of drawings, filed on June 13, 2003 have been accepted. A proper drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The correction to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

6. Claim 10 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. In claim 6, applicant has added the limitation "wherein said color correction matrix has some colors weighed for color correction more than other colors". This appears to be the same limitation that is disclosed in claim 10. As a side note, claim 11 would depend from claim 6, should claim 10 be cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 1 and 3-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (U.S. Patent No. 6,320,668) in view of Yamaguchi (Japanese Publ. No. 02-074367 A).**

9. Regarding *claim 1*, Kim discloses a color correction apparatus and method in an imaging system. Kim discloses obtaining reference outputs from an image sensor using a color image array (20). The reference outputs are derived from a chromaticity chart shown as reference number 12 in Figure 3. The chromaticity chart includes the primary colors (red, green, and blue) as well as 21 additional colors for a total of 24 colors. The system receives an input from a colorimeter and compares it to the input reference data. The system then operates to reduce an error between the colorimetric scanning data and the data obtained by scanning the chromatic test pattern (12) by computing a color coefficient correction matrix. See column 13, lines 40-64 and column 21, lines 18-50. In this manner the system is optimized for each of the input colors and color-corrected image is obtained.

However, Kim fails to disclose weighting certain colors more than other. Yamaguchi, on the other hand, discloses that it is well known in the art to weigh some colors more than others when constructing a color correction matrix. See the abstract. By choosing certain colors to be weighted more than others, the system is placing more emphasis on specific colors. By placing more emphasis on certain colors such as flesh tones, the colors which are important and to which

Art Unit: 2612

the eyes are more sensitive will be emphasized, thus producing a higher quality image.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to emphasize specific colors so that color which are important to an image are given more weight, thereby forming a better image.

10. As for *claim 3*, as shown in column 21, lines 18-50, Kim discloses calculating minimum value for each of the error values of the red green and blue components of the input colors. In this case the reference is denoted as P_{Ri} , P_{Gi} , and P_{Bi} . The input colorimetric data is denoted as $\underline{P_{Ri}}$, $\underline{P_{Gi}}$, and $\underline{P_{Bi}}$.

11. Regarding *claim 4*, Kim discloses using 24 colors in the color chart (12). Thus, the system uses at least 7 colors. See column 12, lines 15-30.

12. As for *claim 5*, Kim discloses using 24 colors in the color chart. See column 12, lines 15-30.

13. With regard to *claim 6*, Kim discloses a color correction apparatus and method in an imaging system. Kim discloses obtaining reference outputs from an image sensor using a color image array (20). A spectral optical system is used which includes a color resolution filter (col. 7, lines 45). The system outputs spectral information regarding the RGB colors (col. 13, lines 46 and 47). This amounts to an interpolation to determine all color components that impinge on the pixel. The reference outputs are derived from a chromaticity chart shown as reference number 12 in Figure 3. The chromaticity chart includes the primary colors (red, green, and blue) as well as 21 additional colors for a total of 24 colors. The system receives an input from a colorimeter and compares it to the input reference data. The system then operates to reduce an error between the colorimetric scanning data and the data obtained by scanning the chromatic test pattern (12)

Art Unit: 2612

by computing a color coefficient correction matrix. See column 13, lines 40-64 and column 21, lines 18-50. The color correction processing unit acts as the image interpolator since it performs the color correction. In this manner the system is optimized for each of the input colors and color-corrected image is obtained.

However, Kim fails to disclose weighting certain colors more than other. Yamaguchi, on the other hand, discloses that it is well known in the art to weigh some colors more than others when constructing a color correction matrix. See the abstract. By choosing certain colors to be weighted more than others, the system is placing more emphasis on specific colors. By placing more emphasis on certain colors such as flesh tones, the colors which are important and to which the eyes are more sensitive will be emphasized, thus producing a higher quality image.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to emphasize specific colors so that color which are important to an image are given more weight, thereby forming a better image.

14. Regarding *claim 7*, Kim discloses that the color chart (12) includes red, green, blue, white, and 20 additional colors. See column 12, lines 15-30.

15. As for *claim 8*, Kim discloses using 24 colors in the color chart. See column 12, lines 15-30.

16. With regard to *claim 9*, as shown in column 21, lines 18-50, Kim discloses calculating minimum value for each of the error values of the red green and blue components of the input colors. In this case the reference is denoted as P_{Ri} , P_{Gi} , and P_{Bi} . The input colorimetric data is denoted as \underline{P}_{Ri} , \underline{P}_{Gi} , and \underline{P}_{Bi} .

Art Unit: 2612

17. Regarding *claim 10*, Yamaguchi discloses that it is well known in the art to weigh some colors more than others when constructing a color correction matrix. See the abstract. By choosing certain colors to be weighted more than others, the system is placing more emphasis on specific colors. By placing more emphasis on certain colors such as flesh tones, the colors which are important and to which the eyes are more sensitive will be emphasized, thus producing a higher quality image. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to emphasize specific colors so that color which are important to an image are given more weight, thereby forming a better image.

18. With regard to *claim 11*, as mentioned above in the rejection of claim 10, it is obvious to weight colors which are important, and to which the eye is more sensitive to, higher than other colors, so that a higher quality image is formed. It is well known in the art that red, green, and blue are very important colors, and thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to weigh these colors more than the dull colors.

19. Regarding *claim 12*, Kim discloses using each color of the color chart (12) to produce a color correction matrix. See column 11, line 65 to column 12, line 41.

20. As for *claim 13*, Kim discloses a color correction apparatus and method in an imaging system. Kim discloses obtaining reference outputs from an image sensor using a color image array (20). A spectral optical system is used which includes a color resolution filter (col. 7, lines 45). Inherently a color filter operates to supply only light of a certain wavelength to the pixel which it covers. The system outputs spectral information regarding the RGB colors (col. 13, lines 46 and 47). The reference outputs are derived from a chromaticity chart shown as reference number 12 in Figure 3. The chromaticity chart includes the primary colors (red, green, and blue)

Art Unit: 2612

as well as 21 additional colors for a total of 24 colors. The system receives an input from a colorimeter and compares it to the input reference data. The system then operates to reduce an error between the colorimetric scanning data and the data obtained by scanning the chromatic test pattern (12) by computing a color coefficient correction matrix. See column 13, lines 40-64 and column 21, lines 18-50. In this manner the system is optimized for each of the input colors and color-corrected image is obtained.

However, Kim fails to disclose weighting certain colors more than other. Yamaguchi, on the other hand, discloses that it is well known in the art to weigh some colors more than others when constructing a color correction matrix. See the abstract. By choosing certain colors to be weighted more than others, the system is placing more emphasis on specific colors. By placing more emphasis on certain colors such as flesh tones, the colors which are important and to which the eyes are more sensitive will be emphasized, thus producing a higher quality image.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to emphasize specific colors so that color which are important to an image are given more weight, thereby forming a better image.

21. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- **Endo (U.S. Patent No. 6,256,062)** discloses correcting color using a color chart wherein the user can select a specific color to weight more than the others. See column 6, line 46 to column 7, line 29. Additionally, Endo discloses optimizing an error between a reference signal and an input signal (col. 10, lines 10-21).

Art Unit: 2612

22. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any response to this final action should be mailed to:

Box AF
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 308-6306, (for formal communications; please mark "**EXPEDITED PROCEDURE**"; for informal or draft communications, please label "**PROPOSED**" or "**DRAFT**")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John M. Villecco whose telephone number is (703) 305-1460. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 7:00 am to 5:30 pm EST.

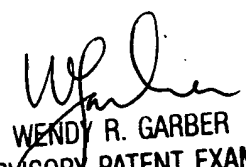
Art Unit: 2612

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber, can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the customer service desk whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.



JMV
8/6/03



WENDY R. GARBER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600